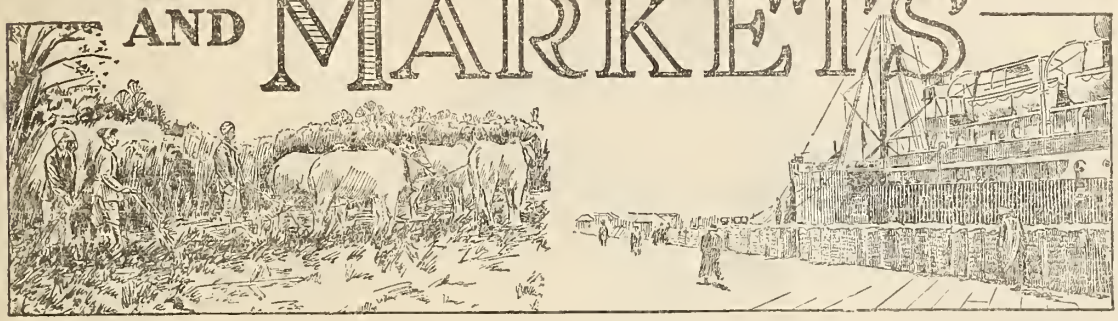
FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

NEW CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL TARIFFS

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IN THIS ISSUE

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OFFICES OF THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
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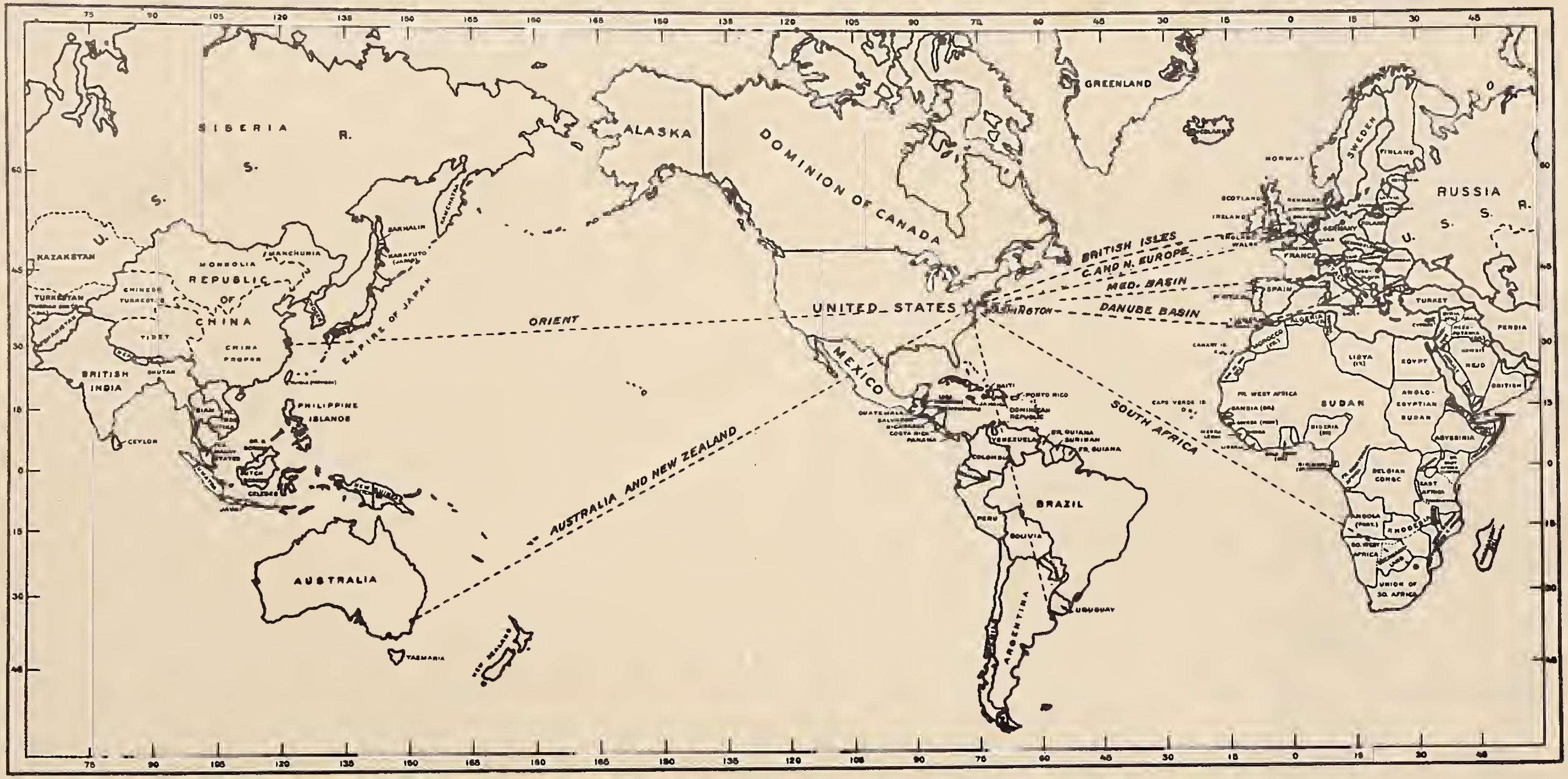

LOCATION OF OFFICES	TERRITORY COVERED	COMMODITY SPECIALISTS	
London, England	British Isles	Cotton	Cairo, Egypt
Berlin, Germany	Central & Northern Europe	Cotton	Kobe, Japan
Belgrade, Yogoslavia	Danube Basin	Fruit	London, England
Marseille, France	Mediterranean Basin	Grain	London, England
Shanghai, China	China and Japan	Tobacco	Berlin, Germany
Buenos Aires, Argentina	South America	Wool and Livestock	London, England
Pretoria, U. of S. Africa	South Africa	Barley	London, England
Sydney, Australia	Australia and New Zealand		

LATE CABLES

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Harvesting weather Russia unfavorable due heavy rains in many regions. Some private estimates of wheat crop in Italy, France and Germany also indicate reductions from earlier estimates as result unfavorable weather. German grain prices higher. (Agricultural Attache Steere, Berlin, August 21.)

Japanese rice crop prospects very unfavorable. Trade estimates placed crop 15 to 20 per cent under last year's large crop. Ideal weather until harvest would result in some improvement. Growth is 4 to 6 weeks later than usual. Carryover cleaned rice expected to be about 2½ billion pounds compared 10-year average of 2 billion pounds. (Agricultural Commissioner Dawson, Shanghai, quoting Consul General Garrett at Tokyo, August 18.)

First forecast India cotton acreage 13,926,000 acres, 6 per cent below corresponding forecast last year. The first forecasts are reported mainly for early cotton and are usually considerably under later forecasts. (Director of Statistics, Calcutta, August 19.)

Growing season England extremely wet for barley. Harvest approaching. Some barley down. No great damage yet but need sun badly to ripen and harvest crops. If rain continues large proportion crops will probably be damaged resulting in increased demand, principally for continental two-rowed barley and some California barley for improving malt quality. Artificial drying is customary as barley harvests are usually wet. (Grain Specialist, Shollenberger, London, August 20.)

Apple prospects England and Wales generally light. Both quality and quantity expected to be below last year. Large crop Germany, Switzerland and elsewhere on Continent likely to result in increased exports of apples from Continent to England this season. (Fruit Specialist Motz, London, August 20.)

World wheat carryover July 1, 1931 estimated at 659 million bushels (old basis) against 569 million bushels a year ago; (new basis) 679 million bushels compared with 578 million bushels last year. New basis applies only to United States stocks; see also page 294. Carryover applies to United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, United Kingdom port stocks and stocks afloat to United Kingdom and Continent. (Division Historical and Statistical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat harvest general in Canada

Harvesting of spring wheat is now general in most sections of the Prairie Provinces, according to a telegram on August 18 from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Rust is reported to be spreading, but the damage is confined to late crops in Central Manitoba. Some hail damage was also reported in Alberta the past week. In general, however, the past two weeks have been favorable for growing crops and the harvesting of seasonal crops. The weather has been dry and warm recently over the Prairie Provinces and has helped mature crops in northern Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Smaller Russian wheat crop expected this year

Due to the probability of poor crop yields, particularly spring wheat in various regions, the prospects for the total Soviet Union are regarded as considerably below last year in spite of a seven per cent increase in acreage, according to a cable on August 13 from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin. Private reports indicate very good crops in southern Ukraine but in the central and northern sections grain was looking bad. The wheat crop of the North Caucasus region is probably one-third below last year, Mr. Steere reports, with spring wheat yields very low and spotted but winter wheat appeared better. Many fields will probably not be harvested due to drought in western and central Siberia. Less definite information from the Volga region states that grain is apparently spotted and unsatisfactory in some places. Despite the less favorable crop outlook, considerable exports from Ukraine are expected early in the season.

European crop conditions

Considerable rain was reported in Germany again during the first week of August, along with some cold weather, Mr. Steere says. The condition of winter cereals in Austria at the end of July was below last year while spring cereals were satisfactory. Unsettled weather continued in France with rain storms in many parts. About sixty per cent of the wheat crop was reported as harvested in good condition but the remainder of the crop was in danger of sprouting in the shock in many localities. At the close of July average wheat yields were expected in Belgium. Oats were reported below average and subsequent weather was believed to be somewhat unfavorable. Some damage to the corn crop due to heat was reported by Italy.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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World wheat acreage and production

Wheat production in the 34 countries for which estimates are now available totals 3,022,930,000 bushels compared with 3,142,526,000 bushels reported last year for the same countries. Wheat crop prospects in continental Europe, outside of Russia, are fundamentally the same as a month ago, reports Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Christy at Berlin in a recent report. Western Europe and Italy will have a considerably larger production than last year. In Central Europe, though yields per acre will be below those of 1930, a somewhat larger production is expected mainly as a result of acreage expansion in Germany. In Spain and Portugal and also in the Danubian countries, the wheat crop will show some decrease compared with a year ago. Russian production prospects are now for a crop considerably below last year in spite of an acreage increase of 7 per cent.

The wheat acreage in the 34 countries reported stands at 198,405,000 acres compared with 202,095,000 acres a year ago and 169,878,000 acres as the prewar average in those countries. The largest per cent increase appears in Germany with 5,324,000 acres against 4,402,000 the previous year. The total for Europe, outside of Russia is estimated to be about the same as a year ago. North Africa shows a decrease of about 8 per cent. The official estimate for Argentina is now expected to be released about August 25. The 1931 estimates of the Bureau's Belgrade and Berlin offices have been included for production and acreage, where official estimates have not been released as yet. See acreage and production tables, page 315 and 316.

Movement to market

United States

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour, July 1 to August 8, 1930-31 and 1931-32 a/

Item	July 1,1930 to Aug. 7,1930	July 1,1931 to Aug. 8, 1931	Week ended Aug. 7, 1930	Week ended July 25, 1931	Week ended Aug. 1, 1931	Week ended Aug. 8, 1931
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports, domestic b/	20,578	19,550	2,570	3,578	5,382	2,612
Imports, from Canada c/	1,984	1,887	222	188	409	498
Net exports	18,594	17,663	2,348	3,390	4,973	2,114

Compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat. c/ Mostly wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Canada

Canadian receipts, shipments and stocks of wheat
August 1 to August 8, 1930-31 and 1931-32

Item	Aug. 1,1930 to Aug. 7,1930	Aug.1,1931 to Aug. 8,1931	Week ended Aug. 7, 1930	Week ended Aug. 1, 1931	Week ended Aug. 8, 1931
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 bushels
Stock in store;					
Western Gr. Insp. Div.			62,179	91,379	80,051
Total Canada..................			98,652	110,742	107,625
Receipts:					
Ft. Wm. and Pt. Arthur	2,106	1,553	2,607	2,751	1,553
Vancouver...................	167	535	167	588	535
Shipments:					
Ft.Wm. and Pt. Arthur.....	3,664	3,275	3,977	1,873	3,275
Vancouver...........	1,199	1,022	1,199	668	1,022

Compiled from an official report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

European market conditions

Continental European import markets continued mostly depressed during the second week of August with pressing offers from Rumania and increased activity in Russia, according to Mr. Steere. Belgium, however, was buying normally. In France farm marketing was much reduced, but prices were higher. Italy showed foreign wheat inactive, but domestic wheat was active and prices higher. Increasing offers of wheat were noted on the markets in Czechoslovakia and prices were lower while rye was firmer due to small offers. Due to very restricted offers and an increased inquiry of millers, the German market showed a sharp advance in prices. Farmers are reported holding their grain as a result of more liberal credit from the Reichsbank and other banks which have reduced interest rates and have established a system of warehouse certificates with grain standards in order to aid crop movement.. Announcement is expected any time that 27 per cent of the 97 per cent milling quota may be replaced by foreign wheat when a like amount of their domestic wheat is exported. The duty on wheat imported against export certificates has been fixed at 20 marks per ton $1.30 per bushel), effective August 24 and until July 31, 1932. Export certificates, however, will be issued only against exports before December 31, Mr. Steere reports. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin rose 12 cents, from $1.20 on August 5 to $1.32 a week later. Rye likewise showed an increase, being quoted at $.98 on August 12 compared with $.84 a week earlier.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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For the month of July in review, states Mr. Christy, trading on the Continent was rather quiet with domestic prices downward, as significant quantities of the new crop began to appear on the markets. Large world stocks, a good outturn of the American winter wheat crop and rapidly increasing visible stocks in the United States as a result of the winter wheat movement to markets, have had a bearish influence. On the other hand, reports of marked curtailment of wheat acreage in the Southern Hemisphere were given much attention, despite the fact that this crop will not enter the market before the second half of the season. The general attitude of the trade still favors a hand-to-mouth policy, Mr. Christy notes. The restrictions placed upon wheat importation and consumption of foreign wheat, through either high import tariff or milling quotas or both in Germany, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Austria and other countries, will permit only small imports of overseas wheat during the first half of the season. It should not be forgotten, Mr. Christy continues, that the 5 countries named import not less than 60 per cent of the total continental net imports of wheat.

Wheat prices

During the week ended August 15 wheat prices improved somewhat at the principal world markets. At Liverpool, October futures rose from a close of 56-3/8 cents on the 8th to 57-1/4 on the 15th and December futures from 58-1/2 to 59-1/4. Similar improvement took place at the other principal futures markets though in some cases the rise was approximately 2 cents per bushel rather than 1 cent. Thus at Winnipeg, October futures advanced from 54-1/2 to 56-1/4. At Chicago September futures rose from a close on the 8th of 48-7/8 to 50-1/8 on the 15th of the month and December futures from 52-1/2 to 53-5/8.

Cash prices at principal United States markets averaged materially higher for the week ended August 14 than during the previous week. The weighted average price for all classes and grades at six markets was 48.8 cents per bushel, compared with 45.5 cents during the previous week. The advances were general among the principal representative wheats. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City rose from 41.8 cents to 44.0 cents; No. 2 red winter at St. Louis from 45.8 cents to 47.4 cents. At Minneapolis No. 1 dark northern spring averaged 68.3 cents compared with 62.1 cents during the previous week and No. 2 amber durum 66.8 cents compared with 59.1. The very marked rise of prices of spring wheats was associated with crop reports which came out soon after the first of the month indicating a much smaller spring wheat crop than that which had been indicated by July 1 conditions.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Foreign wheat developments

Danube Basin

New crop wheat is being actively offered abroad and shipments to market have begun in the southern sections, especially in Hungary and Rumania, according to information received from the Belgrade office of the United States Foreign Agricultural Service. The harvest of wheat was reported practically completed on August 1 and threshing was in progress. The revised 1931 forecasts of production of that office for the specific countries shows Bulgaria with 57,687,000 bushels, Hungary 67,975,000 bushels, Rumania 102,881,000 bushels and Yugoslavia 88,183,000 bushels, making a total for the 4 countries of 315,728,000 bushels. Upward revisions for Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, a slight downward revision in Hungary but no change for Rumania are thus indicated as compared with their July report. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets" July 27, p. 116 and August 17, p. 239.) A slight upward revision is also made in the 1930 Bulgarian production by the Belgrade office, the new estimate being 56,217,000 bushels which raises their estimate of last year's Danube total to 342,642,000 bushels.

Wheat this season in northern Hungary was seriously damaged by frosts, hail and by insect pests and disease. The crop was reduced in that area around 40 per cent but as the region represents about 15 per cent or less of the total wheat area of the country, the reduction in Hungary's total production does not exceed 6 per cent, the Belgrade office believes. In the Lowlands some serious hail damage was reported and drought also slightly reduced yields there and in Transdanubia.

The Bureau's Belgrade office estimate of the Rumanian crop is still placed considerably below the official estimate of the Rumanian Ministry of Agriculture after a trip of inspection through that country and interviews with the leading wheat exporters and others was made.

Market activity during July was rather slack in all of the Danube countries. Mills in Bulgaria bought only insignificant quantities of low grade wheat from the Government Bureau and less high grade wheat was purchased from private dealers than during any previous month in 1931. The rush of harvest work, which delayed deliveries, and the lack of buying interest by importing countries as well as anticipated changes in the new marketing regulations for the current crop appeared to be the chief factors. The Government Bureau for the Purchase of Cereals, according to the latest reports, will continue to pay up to 78 cents per bushel (400 leva per quintal) for specified wheat at Varna or Bourgas. This year, however, 70

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per cent of the purchase price will be paid in cash and only 30 per cent taxation bonds as against 50 per cent for cash last year. The full value of the bonds will be paid in cash if the farmer has no arrears of taxes.

The situation in the wheat market in Hungary was critical during July; business activity slowed down in anticipation of the new crop and government grain regulations, in addition the German financial disturbances came, with consequent financial restrictions established in Germany, Austria and Hungary, which hindered exports to central Europe. Trading in futures was prohibited and execution of contracts for new wheat which has been the most active form of trading during the second half of the month was prevented, states the Belgrade office. Though some 5 million bushels of wheat were reported in public warehouses on July 11 and some wheat still on large estates, the presence of such large stocks has caused no serious alarm since this year's crop is expected to be below average.

During the past year, the Hungarian purchaser (ultimately the consumer) had to pay to the farmer a special bonus of about 14 cents per bushel (3 pengo per quintal) of wheat sold for domestic consumption. This year the purchaser has to pay around 48 cents per bushel (10 pengo per quintal) in addition to the regular market price. Of this bonus, the farmer is to receive about 29 cents per bushel, half of which will be in cash and the other half in taxation bonds which will be refunded in cash if the owner has no arrears in taxes. The Government retains 19 cents per bushel (4 pengo per quintal) for the purpose of paying export premiums and refunding to exporters when the wheat is exported, the 48 cents per bushel that the latter paid. In addition to this, an export premium of about 17 cents (3 1/2 pengo per quintal) will be paid for every bushel of wheat or flour in terms of wheat that is shipped abroad. The producer is also expected to receive this additional premium. A syndicate of exporters was founded, the Belgrade office reports, that includes all reputable exporters for the purpose of regulating the exports and to prevent excessive competition that might be expected to depress prices, especially in countries that have granted reductions in the import customs rate for Hungarian wheat such as Austria, Germany and possibly Italy.

The market situation in Rumania has been similar to that in Hungary and Bulgaria. The new marketing act became a law on July 23, 1931. It provides for an export premium of about 16 1/2 cents per bushel (100 lei per quintal) for specified grades of wheat and 35 cents per 100 pounds of flour (130 lei per quintal). The necessary funds for financing the provisions of the act will be collected by means of a bread tax, white bread being taxed most. Rumania is also reported as having closed a commercial treaty with Germany. In Yugoslavia the Wheat Export Monopoly, represented by the

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Privileged Export Company, is said to have delegated its purchasing functions to cooperatives and grain merchants. During July the activities of these companies were restricted to preparations for handling the new crop. The purchase of wheat in Banat and Bacha (regions where the best grade of hard wheat is produced in Yugoslavia) is the exclusive right of the Privileged Export Cpmpany while trade in other kinds of wheat within the country is free though the Export Company will buy up all wheat offered to it at prices above the world market level. The Privileged Export Company expects to maintain internal prices at a constant high level by exporting the surplus. In order to reduce losses connected with exports the Company expects to limit the home consumption of Banat and Bacha wheat (25 per cent) and to export as much of these grades as possible. Yugoslavia has also made commercial treaties (Austria, Czechoslovakia and France), based on the "preference" system that are all subject to the approval of countries in possession of "most favored nation" clauses, the report states.

Australia

Excessive rains during May and June in New South Wales not only restricted seeding and other farm operations but may also tend to make for smaller wheat yields, according to Vice Consul McFadden at Sydney. Soils in low-lying situations have been waterlogged, which condition is said to inhibit satisfactory growth and stooling and produces thin stunted crops. On well drained soils many fields of early sown crops were reported too far advanced and the wet condition of the soil has prevented feeding off with sheep to check the growth. Even ignoring the possibility of damage by rust infection, it is doubtful if average yields can be produced, the Vice Consul states. It has not been possible to do seasonal plowing owing to the saturated condition of the soil.

Wet weather also delayed sowing in the important state of Victoria and reduction of 30 per cent in the wheat area cultivated is estimated for both Victoria and New South Wales compared with last year, according to a cable on August 14 from the International Institute of Agriculture. No official estimate of acreage for this season has been reported yet. In Western Australia, on the other hand, the weather has been generally very favorable and the crop looks healthy and strong. The condition of the crop in South Australia is also reported excellent.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

China

Shipments of new crop native wheat arrived freely at Tientsin during the month of July and all local mills were able to operate at full capacity with the result that local production amounted to over 230,000 barrels which is a record figure for the past four and a half years, according to a cable on August 11 from Consul General Atcheson at Tientsin. Orders for 32,500 barrels of club straight wheat flour were placed with American mills during July. Prices were steady throughout the month. Local importers are reported interested in placing orders abroad for flour to arrive at Tientsin before the ice season, which usually begins about December 1.

Arrivals of wheat flour from Shanghai and abroad during July were as follows: United States 26,250 barrels, Canada nil, Japan 22,250 barrels, Shanghai 29,250, total 77,750 barrels; clearances of foreign flour through customs but not including clearances of Shanghai flour for July were 56,000 barrels. Stocks of wheat flour at Tientsin at the end of July were the same as at the end of June, 375,000 barrels.

Average wholesale prices of wheat flour ex-warehouse Tientsin, packed in bags of 49 pounds net in terms of U.S. currency per barrel at the close of July are as follows: American club straight, $2.75; Canadian first clear, $2.65; Japanese $2.65; Shanghai milled, $2.71; Tientsin milled first grade, $3.01, second grade $2.92, third grade $2.83.

Gross imports of foreign wheat into Shanghai for the year ending June, 1931 are as follows: United States 1,011,101 bushels, Canada 6,795,488; Australia 19,146,475, which makes a record total for imports, according to a cable on August 11 from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai.

Movement of native wheat flour from the Interior is reported slow due to floods and the reluctance of farmers to sell under present uncertain conditions. Shanghai mills are active. Stocks of foreign wheat at Shanghai are said to be liberal and outstanding contracts of about 7,666,659 bushels, mostly for September and October shipment are reported. American wheat predominates in the contracts recently made, as little Australian wheat was reported available at prices of other wheats. Native wheat at Shanghai was quoted August 11 at 55 cents per bushel; west Australia 63 cents; Canadian No. 3 September-October delivery, around 60 cents; western white No. 2 bulk, October shipment, around 58 cents; western red about same as western white, while hard winter was reported slightly higher. The buyers' idea of price was said to be around .56 cents per bushel. Native flour for August delivery was quoted at 65 cents per sack; September 69 cents; October 71 cents and December 73 cents. The recent decline in the exchange has been somewhat unfavorable.

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Improvement of native wheat production is being urged by the wheat division of the Shanghai Grain and Bean Cake Merchants Association, according to a report from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. Imports of foreign wheat last year were large, partly as a result of the superior quality of the wheat and it is feared by the grain dealers of the Association that unless native wheat is improved, millers will purchase only imported wheat. Not only was last year's wheat damaged by excessive rains during the harvest period but in addition, farmers and brokers adulterated stocks with water and soil to increase profits, the report states. Measures are being suggested to overcome such practices.

FEED GRAINS

Corn

The 1931 corn crop in the 3 countries so far reported is larger than that of last year, due to the increase in the United States over the small crop of last year. Hungary and Bulgaria, the 2 European countries reported, show a net decrease of 4 per cent from the 1930 harvest. See corn acreage and production tables, pages 319 and 320.

The yield of corn in Italy this year is expected to be poor on account of persistent drought and heat. In the principal areas of Czechoslovakia the corn condition early in the summer was below average. In Yugoslavia, on the other hand, a heavy corn crop is expected. United States exports during the week ended August 8 declined from the heavy shipments of the preceding week, while Argentine exports were the heaviest on record, except for the week ended June 20, when 11,055,000 bushels were shipped. See corn trade table, page 321.

United States corn prices advanced somewhat during the week ended August 7, while Argentine prices declined to the lowest price for several years. The spread between the September futures of United States and Argentine corn was 25 cents compared with 21 cents the preceding week and 37 cents the corresponding week last year. See table showing corn prices, page 322.

Barley

The 1931 barley crop in the 18 countries so far reported is 15 per cent below that of last year. The United States crop is only about two-thirds as large as the heavy 1930 production, while the European countries indicate a decrease of more than 8 per cent. In England and Wales, the barley crop is estimated at about 7 per cent above that of last year, but

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is with that exception the smallest on record. The North African countries as a whole, also Japan and Chosen show slight increases over the 1930 harvests. See barley acreage and production tables, pages 319 and 320.

In Canada the barley condition deteriorated slightly during July, being 63 per cent of average at the end of the month compared with 91 per cent last year. In western and northern Europe stormy weather has delayed the harvesting of barley. In Germany the growers report an irregular crop. In Hungary the spring barley is weak, short and thin. The condition of winter barley in Austria on August 1 was 91 per cent of the past ten-year average compared with 106 per cent last year, while the spring barley condition was 83 per cent of the past five-year average against 86 per cent last year.

Exports of barley from the principal exporting countries since July 1 have been nearly 36 per cent below those of the same period last year. United States barley exports during the week ended August 8 were one of the smallest shipments since early in January, while prices increased slightly. See tables, showing barley trade and prices, pages 321 and 322.

Oats

The 1931 oats crop in 14 countries so far reported shows a reduction of more than 8 per cent from that of last year. The United States production forecast indicates a decrease of nearly 14 per cent, while the North African crop is only about two-thirds that of last year. The European countries, on the other hand, show an increase of nearly 3 per cent, although in England and Wales the oats crop is the smallest, with the exception of the 1922 harvest, since 1891. See oats acreage and production tables, pages 319 and 320.

The oats yield in Belgium this year is expected to be below average. In Hungary, oats are generally reported to be of very low quality. In Austria the oats condition on August 1 was 86 per cent of the past ten-year average compared with 83 per cent last year. In Tunis, on the other hand, the oats crop is expected to be a record one. In Canada the oats condition deteriorated a little during July and at the end of the month was 71 per cent of average compared with 89 per cent last year.

Exports of oats from the principal exporting countries since July 1 were nearly 51 per cent above those for the same period last year. United States exports during the week ended August 8 were very small, while prices remained at about the same low level. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 321 and 322.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Grain stocks and carryover

United States

According to a preliminary estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the carryover of the domestic wheat in the United States as of July 1, 1931 was 319,059,000 bushels compared with 290,530,000 bushels a year before. Attention is called to the fact that both of these figures include stocks of wheat stored by mills for others. Previous estimates of the carryover have not included wheat in this position and hence should not be compared directly with the new estimates. Detailed figures are as follows:

Preliminary estimate of carryover of domestic wheat in the United States in all positions reported as of July 1, 1930 and July 1, 1931 a/

Distribution	1930	1931
	Bushels	Bushels
Stocks of old crop wheat on farms	47,161,000	32,121,000
Stocks of old crop wheat in interior mills and elevators	60,166,000	30,552,000
Commercial stocks of domestic wheat	109,327,000	203,967,000
Stocks owned by merchant mills:		
In mills and mill elevators attached to mills	46,670,000	21,808,000
In transit and bought to arrive	14,706,000	12,198,000
Total in all positions for which data are available prior to 1930	278,030,000	300,646,000
Stocks stored for others in mills and mill elevators attached to mills	12,500,000	18,413,000
GRAND TOTAL	290,530,000	319,059,000

a/ These figures include some mill holdings of Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond into flour for export, but do not include commercial stocks of Canadian wheat stored in bond in United States markets. Commercial stocks of United States wheat in store in bond in Canada of 4,729,000 bushels in 1930 and 15,347,000 in 1931 are not included in the United States carryover.

Farm stocks of other grains on August 1, 1931 showed oats at 76,552,000 bushels compared with 66,881,000 bushels in 1930 and 77,693,000 bushels as the 5-year average 1925-1929; barley 14,774,000 bushels as against 12,527,000 bushels a year ago and a 5-year average of 8,785,000 bushels.

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Canada

The carryover of wheat in Canada on July 31, 1931 is officially estimated at 133,381,633 bushels by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This compares with 111,094,912 bushels a year ago and 104,383,221 bushels on July 31, 1929. Canadian wheat in elevators in the United States on July 31, 1931 amounted to only 5,538,334 bushels as against 16,065,242 bushels last year. In addition, however, there were 1,259,978 bushels of Canadian wheat reported afloat for United States ports which brings total Canadian wheat stocks up to 140,179,945 bushels.

Grain stocks as of July 31, 1931 compared with stocks on the same date in 1929 and 1930

	July 31, 1929	July 31, 1930	July 31, 1931
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Total wheat stocks			140,180
Stocks in Canada	104,383	111,095	133,382
In farmers hands	5,617	5,326	19,459
In elevators and flour mills	90,097	92,990	109,034
In transit	8,669	12,779	4,889
Stocks in store in United States	22,914	16,065	5,538
Wheat afloat to United States			1,260
Total stocks, other grains:			
Oats	46,165	21,583	63,370
Barley	11,021	22,875	29,440
Rye	4,220	9,191	14,417
Flaxseed	561	637	834

Europe

Port stocks of wheat on the Continent remain low but have been of little significance during recent weeks, being overshadowed by the movement of domestic crops to the markets, reports the Bureau's Berlin office. The following is their table of stocks at the middle of June and July 1930 and 1931.

C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S,   C O N T'D

Continental European stocks of wheat

Location	1930		1931	
	Middle of June	Middle of July	Middle of June	Middle of July
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Antwerp (visible)	893	1,506	1,293	2,116
Rotterdam..........	803	551	1,653	1,029
German farm stocks (total)	4,079	a/	4,005	a/
Berlin (wheat and flour)............	b/ 694	c/ 742	b/1,190	c/ 581
Hamburg (rough estimate)............	441	331	1,360	1,066
Bremen and Brake.....	7	24	37	37

a/ Not reported in July.   b/ End of June.   c/ End of July.

RICE

Production increasing in Australia

Since the 1924-25 season, Australia has become self sufficient in rice production, according to Consul General R.C. Tredwell at Sydney. In the year named, 16,240 bushels were produced from 153 acres, the quality being judged as generally satisfactory. In 1929-30 the acreage stood at 19,087 acres producing 2,097,000 bushels (32,862 tons) or 80.8 bushels per acre. The annual rice consumption of Australia has averaged about 17,000 tons, indicating an exportable surplus in this crop. Formerly rice was imported chiefly from India and China. At present, Australian producers are looking toward Canada, England and Germany as well as the Orient as outlets for Australian rice. There is some question, however, as to the competitive position of the Australian product if costs of production cannot be kept down. Australian rice is now marketed by a Board appointed under the "Marketing of Primary Products Act". The industry is protected by a duty of 3 shillings (72 cents) per 100 pounds. uncleaned and 6 shillings ($1.44) per 100 pounds cleaned.

Hamburg rice markets improved

Additional inland demand for rice developed in the Hamburg market during the first half of July, according to Consul K.V. Hicks. Interior stocks are reported as smaller with a fairly constant trade anticipated. Prices have been reduced but the export trade from Hamburg has been quiet and the outlook is not good, according to the Consul. Keen competition with direct shipments from the East is being experienced.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

COTTON

Low prices in European markets stimulated trading interest

Demand for raw cotton improved at Liverpool during the second week of August with local consumers more interested and the market undertone about steady. Sales during the week totaled 30,000 bales as against 19,000 bales the previous week. About half of the total was American cotton. Prices of all foreign cottons reported on August 14 showed a considerable decline from those of the previous week. Indian cotton was about a half cent lower, American, Brazilian and Peruvian Tanguis 1 cent down, while Egyptian Sakel declined a cent and a half. (See price table page 323.) At Manchester spot demand was reported fair with spinners displaying more interest at the lower prices. Inquiry from India was reported very disappointing but a better cloth demand from China was noted. Trading at Havre during the week was quite active with heavy price fixing and some new buying following the cotton declines.

Smaller Chinese crop in prospect

The total China cotton crop will fall about 5 to 10 per cent below last year's fair crop, as a result of losses due to floods and excessive rains in the Yangtze Valley, according to present estimates reported by Agricultural Commissioner Dawson on August 13. The crop in Hopei and Shensi promises to be above last year but conditions in Shantung are reported uncertain. Imports of American cotton into Shanghai for the quarter April-June 1931 totaled 70,293 bales of 478 pounds net and Indian cotton 127,755 bales. Imports during the same period last year were American 82,807 bales and Indian 169,126 bales.

On August 1, stocks of American cotton were fairly heavy, while Indian cotton stocks appeared about average. Next year's takings of American cotton are expected to show a material increase over this year. A reliable source indicates that mills had contracted heavily for American cotton prior to the recent price declines. The present increase in buying activity is reported accentuated by the favorable parity with Indian cotton and considerable quantities have been purchased for low count yarns. Stocks of higher count yarns are not heavy and in addition Japanese stocks and to some extent Chinese are sold well forward. Mills continue at a fair rate of activity, and fewer than usual have closed during the normally slack period of the summer. Quotations August 12 for yarn, August delivery were 33 1/2 cents per pound; domestic cotton, 7 1/2 cents per pound and American middling c.i.f. August shipment, 8 1/4 cents per pound.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

New Zealand dairy bulletin now available

"The Competitive Position of the Dairy Industry of New Zealand" is subject of a mimeographed bulletin just released by the Division of Statistical and Historical Research of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A copy of the bulletin may be secured by writing to the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Butter prices advance in European markets

A material general advance in butter prices during the week ended August 13 is indicated by the regular weekly cables from American Agricultural Attaches. The Copenhagen official quotation advanced from the equivalent of 22.5 cents the previous Thursday to 24.6 cents. London quotations were generally from a fraction of a cent to 2 cents higher than a week earlier. A narrow range prevails between continental and colonial descriptions owing in part to the comparatively weak demand in Germany. Copenhagen was about 4 1/2 cents under 92 score in New York the same as the previous Thursday, both having advanced during the week by about 2 cents. See page 325 for detailed comparative statement.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

European dried prune prospects

Present information indicates that the total 1931 production of dried prunes in France and Yugoslavia will be about 95 per cent of last year, according to a report from N. I. Nielsen, Agricultural Commissioner at Marseille. The total crop is expected to be 25,000 short tons against 26,300 last year. The French production is placed at 9,000 short tons compared with 17,000 in 1930. In Yugoslavia the prune production is expected to reach 16,000 short tons against 9,300 last year. A more accurate estimate for Yugoslavia is expected about September 1.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Yugoslav government to control fruit trade

Prunes

Effective September 12, 1931, the Government of Yugoslavia will exercise a close supervision over both the domestic and the export trade of the country in dried prunes, peeled and stoned prunes and plum jam, according to a report received in the Foreign Agricultural Service from Consul R. P. Clark at Belgrade. The law provides that these products cannot be marketed until they have been examined by the controlling authorities. No fruit may be accepted for transportation by railway or barge, and customs authorities will not permit its export, unless it bears the seal and signature of the controlling authorities.

The law provides further that the controlling authorities will determine the period when prunes may be brought to market each year for classification and grading. It also describes the precise manner in which the fruit must be shipped to those markets. Prunes must be well processed and devoid of any foreign flavor. All green, burned, smoked, fermented, rotten or swollen prunes, and prunes that have been adulterated (i.e., moistened, or mixed with old or immature fruit, or prunes containing any foreign matter) will be soaked in water for twenty-four hours and then sold at auction.

No warehouse may accept goods which have not been given a preliminary inspection at the designated market. Old and new prunes must be kept separately in each warehouse and mixing is prohibited. Exports of old prunes must be properly identified and recorded on the bills of lading. Only prunes that are well dried, sorted, packed in new wrappings, and that conform to the indicated number of pieces per kilogram may be released to the trade.

Fresh fruit

Effective September 12, 1931, fresh plums, apples, pears, melons, apricots, peaches, cherries and strawberries cannot be exported from Yugoslavia unless accompanied by an official certificate of quality, Consul Clark reports. The law provides that exportation can be carried on only by authorized agencies. It establishes various export classifications for the fruits and definitely specifies the container and method of packing. Railway and steamship companies may accept fruit for shipment abroad only upon presentation of the certificate of quality. The inspectors are authorized to refuse permission to export whenever the fruit is not up to export requirements as specified by the law.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

English livestock numbers increase

The outstanding feature of the 1931 livestock returns for England and Wales as cabled by Agricultural Attaché Foley is the heavy increase in hogs and breeding sows as compared with 1930. Sheep and cattle also increased substantially but not to such an extent as hogs. Horses continued to decline in numbers.

Hog numbers on June 1, 1931 showed a 20 per cent increase over 1930 and were estimated at 2,777,000. In 1928 numbers reached 2,971,000, declined to 2,367,000 in 1929 and to 2,306,000 in 1930. Brood sows this June made an increase of 27 per cent over 1930 and were only 11 per cent below the record number reported in 1924. Numbers of brood sows have been increasing since 1929. Sheep numbers showed an increase of 9 per cent over 1930. The number reported this year is the largest since 1916. The pre-war level has not yet been reached, however, as the average for 1910-14 was 18,346,000. Cattle numbers in England and Wales increased 4 per cent this year. For the last 4 years cattle numbers have hovered around the 6,000,000 mark whereas from 1925 to 1927 the number of cattle averaged about 6,200,000. The number of horses has been declining since 1921. See table, page 322.

Foreign pork markets continue unfavorable

Indications are for a continuation of the heavy current European slaughter and pork production for the rest of 1931 and well into 1932. Continental cured pork is reaching the British market in unusually large volume. Supplies from Denmark are not as heavy as in recent months, but record receipts from other continental countries keep total imports at high levels. Netherlands, Poland and the Baltic States are the important continental sources other than Denmark. In spite of heavy receipts, however, stocks in British markets are moderate and prices fairly steady. Increased production in Germany is cutting down imports of cured pork into that country. Foreign lard markets are dull. United States exports of cured pork and lard declined further during June. Hog slaughter in the United States continues to lag behind that of last year. Demand, however, continues weak. Most lines of pork products showed weaker price tones during July, especially in cured products.

Indications now point to increased hog numbers in the United States and Canada. Results of the June pig survey in the United States showed that the spring pig crop exceeded that of 1930 and that a marked increase in farrowings over last year will probably occur this fall. In Europe, however, less favorable feed rations have been discouraging breeding operations. It

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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is anticipated that September hog census returns for Germany will place total numbers at all time record levels, but June declines in breeding sows point to reduced farrowing this fall and next spring. Hog prices in both Europe and the United States declined further during July.

Foreign bacon competition in Irish Free State

Competition from imported bacon is cited as an unfavorable factor in the Irish Free State bacon industry, according to Consul W. L. Peck at Cobh. A shortage of suitable domestic bacon pigs is recorded as a secondary cause of the current reduction in Irish bacon curing. There is growing agitation in favor of a tariff on imported bacon and also for a regulation requiring the marking of all foreign bacon sold in Ireland.

Good wool prospects in Australia

Production conditions surrounding the 1931-32 wool clip in Australia have been unusually favorable, according to Agricultural Commissioner Paxton at Sydney. Early shearings indicate a generally heavy run of fleeces, in some cases the weight being twice that of last year. Unusually abundant rainfall was experienced during the last few months in the range areas. The large moisture supply has interfered somewhat with early shearing. Current conditions favoring production have fostered the opinion among growers that the higher values reached at the height of the 1930-31 sales will not be maintained when the new clip moves, Mr. Paxton reports.

The closing sales of the 1930-31 season at both Sydney and Brisbane showed declines in value of from 5 to 7 per cent below values at the preceding sales, Mr. Paxton reports. A poor selection of wools was offered, with an almost total lack of choice wools from the old clip. There were small lots of new clip wool offered at both markets, however, and these were sought after at better prices. The result of the large offering of inferior wools was a heavy withdrawal, amounting to 8,000 bales at the last Sydney sale. At Brisbane also an indifferent quality of wool was offered. Only 16,000 bales were put up, but even that small figure proved too large.

Two outstanding factors in the 1930-31 selling season of Australia were (a) Exchange premiums and (b) unexpected Japanese bidding, Mr. Paxton states. The exchange factor is still important in all Australian transactions and is regarded as temporary, but recovery is not anticipated in advance of general improvement in world economic affairs. Australian currency has been about 30 per cent below par for nearly 6 months. The Japanese factor has been materializing slowly for several years, but the activity of the past season has been remarkable, Mr. Paxton reports. Japan has become the third largest consumer of Australian wool. In the 1925-26

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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season, Japan took 220,000 bales of Australian wool. For the first 10 months of the 1930-31 season, about 423,000 bales went to Japan. That country has been offering increasing competition to Bradford mills for the Oriental wool cloth trade.

Wool exports from Australia for the period July-May 1930-31 are reported by Mr. Paxton at 2,562,000 bales against 2,226,000 bales for the corresponding 11 months of 1929-30. Exports for all of the latter season are placed at 2,456,000 bales. The National Council of Woolselling Brokers of Australia announces the following account of wool handled by that organization for the July-May periods of 1929-30 and 1930-31.

	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Received into store July 1 to May 31	2,530	2,439
Sold by auction or privately..................	2,167	2,284
Shipped unsold................................	39	36
In store May 31...............................	324	119
Total.......................................	2,530	2,439

Carryover of wool from the preceding season is not included in the foregoing figures. There were still 1,519 bales of unsold 1929-30 wool in store on May 31, 1931.

London wool sales close firm

The last series of Wool Sales at London closed with a strong tone on July 22, according to H. E. Reed, Livestock and Wool Specialist at London for the Foreign Agricultural Service. During the series of sales continental buyers took 25,000 bales of Colonial wool and around 10,000 bales of Punta Arneas and their buying increased as the sale progressed. The British trade absorbed 40,500 bales of the 68,500 bales of Colonial wool sold. They did not have the usual amount of competition from the Continent early in the sale. Yorkshire bought freely until continental buying strengthened late in the sale. The fact that no further wool will be offered for sale until September, together with the time required to transport wool from producing areas, also was a strengthening factor at the close of the London sales. There appeared to be a conviction that wool prices had little chance of declining further.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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There will be little business done in raw wool in British markets until the opening of the next series of auctions in September. A fairly optimistic tone now prevails within the trade, according to Mr. Reed, but it is conceded that manufactured goods must move into consumption at a greater rate than at present if raw wool values are to advance further. Reports of greater activity in the United States wool manufacturing industries have had a good effect on the British market tone but there is little expectation of any extensive participation of American interests in the coming British raw wool sales. At the close of the July sales, when bidding was active, brokers were saying that unfavorable continental conditions had prevented prices from advancing 15 to 20 per cent higher than those prevailing at the close of the May series. Reports from the Continent received during the sale were depressing in most cases. The strike in France and heavier stocks in that country retarded French buying. Financial difficulties in the German wool textile industry made buying from that source uncertain. Slow business in manufactured goods and strike possibilities in Bradford, short credits, and the large world clip all contributed to the generally unfavorable atmosphere surrounding the sale. In fact, the outcome of the series has been more favorable than was anticipated and the outlook for the next series is brighter than was felt to be possible earlier in the recent series, Mr. Reed reports.

London wool sales for 1932 announced

The first series of London wool sales for 1932 is scheduled to open on January 12, according to an announcement of the Associated London Selling Wool Brokers, forwarded by Meat and Wool Specialist H. E. Reed at London. The first five series are listed as follows:

1st. series	January 12
2nd "	March 1
3rd "	April 12
4th "	May 24
5th "	July 5

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THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Revisions effective June 2, 1931 in the duties on imports into Canada raised the rates on many items in the United States agricultural exports to that country, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The new rates on certain fruits are particularly significant in connection with the important share of the American output normally absorbed by the Canadian market. Oranges and raisins are outstanding examples, neither of which are produced in Canada. Earlier increases in egg duties have been followed by a material reduction in United States exports. The new rates are the latest of a series of revisions mostly upward, occurring during 1930 and 1931. In May 1930, the most extensive revision of the Canadian tariff since 1907 was effected, covering a number of items important in the United States export trade.

Indications are that in 1929, the latest year for which detailed figures are available, the United States' exports of agricultural products of domestic origin to Canada for consumption in that country were valued at around $120,000,000. That figure accounted for between 12 and 13 per cent of the value of the total United States exports to Canada for 1929. Prior to the tariff revisions of 1930 and 1931, apparently less than half of the American agricultural exports to Canada was subject to duties. Analysis of the Canadian import figures indicates that during the Canadian fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, Canadian imports for consumption of agricultural products from the United States of which the basic raw materials were produced by American farmers, amounted to $118,534,000. Of this sum, 42.3 per cent covered dutiable items and 57.7 per cent constituted items on the free list. Conspicuous among the latter were raw cotton (accounting for about one-third of the value of all free items), certain fresh fruits, vegetable oils, hides and skins, tobacco, grains and farinaceous products. Since March 1931, however, many items formerly free have become dutiable. It is likely, therefore, that more than 50 per cent of the agricultural import valuation is dutiable despite the continuance of non-dutiable cotton. See table of dutiable items, page 309.

Fruit

From the standpoint of value of the trade with Canada, oranges are outstanding among the individual agricultural products upon which duties were increased on June 2 last. The present duty of 35 cents per cubic foot is equivalent to 64 cents on the California box and 70 cents on the Florida box. Oranges imported from British Empire sources pay no duty. For many years about 90 per cent of the Canadian orange imports have originated in the United States. In 1929, following a large American crop, the United States exported 11.6 per cent of the total commercial production, Canada taking 7.7 per cent of the output. The trade with Canada absorbed 65.8 per cent of the total export of oranges. In 1930 when the American orange crop was much smaller, 7.8 per cent of the commercial crop was exported, with Canada accounting for 7.0 per cent. Exports to Canada that year took 89.5 per cent of the total export business.

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D

Possible sources of competition with American oranges from non-dutiable fruit are South Africa, Jamaica and Australia. So far only small quantities of oranges have been received from those countries in Canadian markets, the United Kingdom having been able to absorb most of the exportable surpluses most advantageously to the producers. Of the existing sources of free oranges, South Africa appears to offer the greatest possibilities. The Southern Hemisphere growing season coincides roughly with that of California Valencias. The British mandate territory of Palestine, an important source of good quality oranges, does not come under the preference provisions of the Canadian tariff.

In raisins, the June 2 rates are placed at 4 cents per pound against the old 3-cent rate, with Empire raisins left on the free list. Canada is the leading export market for American raisins. During the 5-year period 1926-1930, according to Canadian figures, annual imports of raisins from the United States averaged 34,371,000 pounds. United States export figures for 1929 place exports of raisins to Canada at 32,318,000 pounds valued at $1,159,000. In that year, they comprised 21.7 per cent by volume of the total export business in raisins, and 19.3 per cent in 1930. Of the 430,000,000 pounds produced in the United States in 1929, nearly 35 per cent was exported, Canada taking 7.5 per cent of the total crop. In 1930, nearly 37 per cent of the crop was exported, Canada taking about 7.1 per cent.

Most of the Canadian imports came from the United States and Australia, with the former country much the more important source.

Canadian imports of raisins in 1930 reached 35,636,000 pounds of which 77.8 per cent came from the United States. Comparable 1929 figures were 40,824,000 and 81.3 per cent. Australia supplied most of the remainder. The export business in that country has developed largely since the war, reaching 75,207,000 pounds in 1928-29. Most of the exports go to the United Kingdom, where they are the chief source of competition with American raisins in that market. The Australian trade with Canada has grown from 27,000 pounds in 1924-25 to 4,832,000 pounds in 1928-29. The Australian Dried Fruit Control Board has been of material aid in developing overseas markets for Australian raisins. South Africa also is a possible source of raisin competition in the Canadian market. Exports from that country averaged 4,271,000 pounds in the years 1926-1929, the United Kingdom being the chief buyer. Exports to Canada averaged about 250,000 pounds annually for 1927-1929.

The revisions of June 2 increased the duty on prunes from the United States from two-thirds of a cent to one cent per pound. Canada produces no prunes and imports almost all requirements from the United States. In 1930 imports from that source totaled 14,973,000 pounds against 17,022,000 pounds a year earlier. The United States prune output for 1929 reached 320,760,000 pounds, of which 61.5 per cent was exported. Of the total exported, Canada took 9.3 per cent. In 1930, 6.3 per cent of the exports went to Canada.

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D

British Empire prunes pay no duty in Canada, but at present no part of the Empire is in a position to ship significant quantities to Canada. South Africa exports small quantities and there are possibilities of development of the industry in Australia. Important non-Empire producing countries, such as France and Yugoslavia are on the same footing as is the United States in the Canadian prune market.

In canned and preserved fruits, the new duty rates are nearly double those formerly applied to such United States products entering Canada. Conversely, the preferential rates and those contained in a pending trade treaty with Australia are lower than in the old schedule. The new general tariff on all items thus classified is 5 cents per pound. In the aggregate, Canada has been importing annually about $2,000,000 worth of canned and preserved fruit from the United States in recent years. In 1929, 63.3 per cent of the total imports of canned and preserved fruit was secured from America and in 1930 56 per cent came from that source. In 1930, 7.1 per cent of the total volume of such exports from the United States went to Canada against 11.5 per cent in 1929.

Eggs and dairy products

The duty on eggs from the United States was not raised in June 1931, but was advanced in September 1930 to 10 cents a dozen from 3 cents. During the 7 months October - April 1930-31, American exports of eggs to Canada reached only 299,000 dozen against 2,850,000 dozen in the corresponding months of 1929-30. In the period 1925-1929, American egg exports to Canada averaged 22,521,000 dozen annually, representing about 10 per cent of the total United States egg exports. Receipts in Canada of American eggs represented about 98 per cent of the total imports. Of the small remainder, China supplied the bulk. Canadian commercial egg production ranges around 280,000,000 dozen annually, the industry being concentrated largely in Ontario and Quebec. Production, however, is increasing in other eastern and western provinces. Egg imports into Canada are heaviest in the months December-March. A considerable proportion of the imports come from American Pacific Coast states. In dairy products, Canadian imports of American cheese are more than balanced by imports of Canadian cheese into the United States. There is a small volume of American powdered and condensed milk imported into Canada annually.

Hops

The general Canadian duty on hops was increased to 16 cents per pound, with the British preferential rate left unchanged at 8 cents. The increase is of considerable significance to hop growers in Washington, Oregon and California, where practically all of the American crop is grown. These 3 states produced 23,447,000 pounds of hops in 1930 against 33,220,000 pounds in 1929. Of the 1930 figure 32.6 per cent was exported against 23.1 per cent of the 1929 crop. Of the 1930 exports, 33 per cent went to Canada against 32 per cent in 1929. Of Canada's total apparent consumption of hops

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D

amounting to about 4,000,000 pounds annually, from two-thirds to three-fourths is imported, and of these imports some 40 to 50 per cent (about 1/3 of the total requirements) come from the United States. Most of the remainder is imported from Germany, Czechoslovakia and the United Kingdom.

Meats

The general duties on fresh, canned and preserved meats also were advanced in the schedules effective June 2. Total Canadian imports of the items in that group actually affected by the upward revisions were valued in 1930 at $4,536,000 against $4,682,000 in 1929. Of the 1930 figure, 58 per cent applied to imports from the United States against 61 per cent in 1929. Of the figures cited, pork products comprised the leading subdivision, with bacon, hams and shoulders accounting for nearly half of the 1930 trade in pork with the United States. Total American exports of all of the meat products under consideration, however, account for no more than 2 or 3 per cent of the volume produced. Total exports for 1929 were valued at $62,792,000 of which only about 6.6 per cent went to Canada.

Field and garden seeds

Canadian duties on practically all agricultural seeds not used for the extraction of oil were revised upward on June 2. Canada is the leading export market for such seeds produced in the United States. During the five years 1926-1930, American total exports of seeds averaged $3,489,000 annually. The exports to Canada over that period averaged $1,094,000 in value, or 31.4 per cent of the total. Timothy, bluegrass and red top have been important items in the export trade to Canada. On the other hand, the United States has been Canada's most important export market for such seeds as alsike, alfalfa and sweet clover. Of the average total American imports of agricultural seeds for the period 1926-1930, about 23 per cent came from Canada. Timothy seed is the leading item in the American export trade to Canada. In 1930, timothy seed accounted for 74.6 per cent of the value of that trade. The general tariff on timothy is now 2 cents a pound against 10 per cent ad valorem under the old schedule.

The duties on other grass seeds and on vegetable seeds, also were increased. The production of vegetable seeds is an important industry in Washington, Oregon and California. Available statistics indicate that the United States has been supplying at least half the total of the vegetable seeds and the grass seeds other than timothy imported into Canada. Competing countries are the United Kingdom, Morocco, Netherlands and New Zealand.

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D

Canned Vegetables

The Canadian general rates on canned beans, sweet corn, tomatoes and peas were increased to a uniform level of 3 cents a pound. The Canadian canning industry is great enough to admit of considerable export, but total imports showed on annual average volume of 19,662,000 pounds for the years 1927-1929. Of those imports, 7,849,000 pounds come from the United States. Imports from the United States accounted for about 40 per cent of the Canadian total. All of the beans and corn imported into Canada in 1927-1929 were from the United States but less than half of the peas and about 1/3 of the tomatoes were from that source. Most of the remaining imports of peas were from Belgium, with the tomatoes coming from Italy.

Census figures for 1929 indicate that United States production of the four canned vegetables indicated reached 2,699,000 pounds. In that year, total American exports of those items reached 29,090,000 pounds, of which Canada took 9,270,000 pounds. Total exports, therefore, amounted to only about 1 per cent and exports to Canada less than 1/2 of 1 per cent of the total American pack. The most important item from the standpoint of the United States is corn. Total exports of that product in 1929 reached 8,366,000 pounds of which Canada took about 64 per cent, practically all of the canned corn imported into Canada comes from the United States. Canadian production reached nearly 43,000,000 pounds, making the imports from the United States represent 12 or 13 per cent of total Canadian requirements.

Rice

The duty on cleaned rice, general schedule, has been advanced to $1.00 from 75 cents per 100 pounds. Free entry under the British preferential schedule continues, as previously. The upward revision in the cleaned rice duty was made as a stimulant to the rice cleaning industry in Canada. That country produces no rice. The bulk of the rice imports are in the form of uncleaned or unhulled rice, admitted duty free. During the past 5 years, the Canadian imports of rough rice averaged 44,500,000 pounds annually, of which the United States contributed about 21 per cent. During the same period cleaned rice imports averaged 14,995,000 pounds, 26 per cent of which came from the United States. In the trade treaty with Australia ratified August 3 there is a provision which, under certain conditions, may give Australia additional advantages in the Canadian rice market. The provision authorizes the Canadian Governor-in-Council, when satisfied that Australia can provide for Canadian requirements, to repeal the present provision for uniformly free entry of rough rice and to impose a duty of 25 per cent on imports from all sources, inside or outside the Empire, except Australia. Imports from that country would continue to enter Canada duty free.

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS CONT'D.

CANADA: Comparison of new "General" rates of duty on agricultural products under the tariff revision of June 2, 1931, with the rates previously in effect

Tariff item	Products	Old rate	New rate
6	Live hogs..............................	2¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
7	Meats, fresh, n.o.p.:		
	(a) Beef and veal..................	6¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.
	(b) Lamb and mutton.............	6¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.
8	Canned meats, poultry or game, extracts of meat and fluid beef, not medicated.............	27 1/2% ad valorem	35% ad valorem
10	Meats, prepared or preserved, other than canned:		
	(a) Bacon, hams, shoulders and other pork............	3 1/4¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
15	Beeswax..................................	10% ad valorem	20% ad valorem
16	Eggs in the shell.......................	10¢ per doz.	10¢ per doz.
17	Cheese.....................................	3¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.
35	Hops.......................................	14¢ per lb.	16¢ per lb.
39	Starch, including corn starch, potato starch, potato flour and all preparations having the qualities of starch.................	1 1/2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
43a	Powdered milk.........................	3 3/4¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
48	Peas, n.o.p............................	15¢ per bu.	1¢ per lb.
54a	Indian corn, n.o.p.	Free	25¢ per bu.
63	Rice, cleaned	$0.75 per 100 lbs.	$1.00 per 100 lbs.
67	Macaroni and vermicelli, containing no egg or other added ingredients	$1.25 per 100 lbs	$1.50 per 100 lbs.
69b	Hay...	$2.00 per ton	$5.00 per ton
71a	Timothy seed............................	10% ad valorem	2¢ per lb.
71b	Clover and alfalfa seed............	1/ 10% ad valorem 2/ 25% ad valorem	3¢ per lb.
72d	Millet and rape seed................	10% ad valorem 3/ 25% ad valorem 4/ Free	10% ad valorem
72c	Bent-grass seed........................	10% ad valorem 3/ 25% ad valorem	30% ad valorem
73	Field seeds, n.o.p., when in packages weighing more than 1 lb. each	10% ad valorem	15% ad valorem
74	Seeds, viz.: Beet(Excepting sugar beet, mangel, parsley, parsnip and turnip, when in packages weighing more than 1 lb. each.............	5/ Free 10% ad valorem	5¢ per lb.
75	Seeds, viz. Cabbage, radish, cucumber, leek, lettuce, carrot and kale when in packages weighing more than 1 pound each..........................	5/ Free 10% ad valorem	10¢ per lb.

Continued -

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS CONT'D

CANADA: Comparison of new "General" rates of duty on agricultural products under the tariff revision of June 2, 1931, with the rates previously in effect - Cont'd

Tariff item	Product	Old rate	New rate
76	Seeds, viz.: Cauliflower, celery, onion, pepper, and tomato, when in packages weighing more than one pound each..............................	10% ad valorem	25¢ per lb.
89	Vegetables, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers:		
	(a) Beans, baked or otherwise prepared..................................	1 1/2¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
	(b) Corn and tomatoes..................	2¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
	(c) Peas...	2¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
99a	Plums or prunes, dried, unpitted.........	2/3¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
99c	Raisins and dried currants...............	3¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.
101	Oranges..................................	Free	35¢ per cu. ft.
105d	Jellies, jams, marmalades, preserves, fruit butters and condensed mince meats	3 3/4¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
106	Fruits, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers:		
	(a) Apricots, peaches and pears........	2 3/4¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
	(b) Pineapples.........................	2 3/4¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
	(c) n.o.p..............................	2 3/4¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
139	Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup or any syrups containing an admixture thereof, n.o.p.	62 1/2¢ per lb.	1 1/2¢ per lb.
168	Malt flour containing less than 50% in weight of malt; malt syrup or malt syrup powder; extracts of malt, fluid or not; grain molasses............	3¢ per lb. & 35% ad valorem	5¢ per lb. and 35% ad valorem

1/ Applicable to clover seed.
2/ Applicable to alfalfa seed.
3/ Applicable to seed in packages weighing one pound each or less.
4/ Applicable to sowing rape seed only.
5/ Applicable to beet seed, turnip seed and carrot seed.

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D

CANADA: Imports of agricultural products of the types included in the tariff revision of June 2, 1931 a/ calendar years 1929 and 1930

Products	1929		1930	
	Total	From United States	Total	From United States
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Fruits:				
Oranges	9,094,003	8,720,640	10,145,435	8,588,456
Dried fruits	4,376,744	2,989,442	3,715,096	2,152,315
Canned fruits, jellies, jams, preserves, etc	3,550,334	2,247,418	3,174,285	1,767,027
Feed corn	12,954,028	8,264,351	8,394,128	4,098,469
Meats, fresh, canned and prepared	4,681,571	2,834,012	4,536,181	2,628,308
Field and garden seeds	1,798,847	1,032,909	2,332,650	1,763,745
Vegetables, canned	1,015,399	688,546	730,246	478,358
Dairy products and eggs:				
Eggs in the shell	245,081	230,954	956,517	943,694
Cheese	624,137	123,400	500,522	102,909
Powdered and condensed milk	40,022	23,336	42,985	34,489
Hops	644,314	342,618	530,873	277,394
Malt, flour, malt syrups, extracts, etc	353,650	300,070	329,418	264,775
Rice, cleaned	660,278	275,566	633,348	226,032
Grain peas	510,053	130,110	534,855	235,948
Macaroni and vermicelli	2,977,731	242,102	2,503,086	194,667
Starch	290,544	189,721	237,601	142,738
Hay	62,985	62,985	48,806	48,806
Glucose, glucose syrup, etc	82,926	81,530	73,243	71,557
Beeswax	95,990	23,917	73,337	14,777
Other products	1,984	1,984	1,172	1,172
Total	44,060,621	28,805,611	39,493,784	24,035,636

Compiled from "Trade of Canada - Calendar Year 1930", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

a/ The table does not include agricultural products such as are not produced in the United States.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Article imported	Unit	Year ended June 30			
		Quality		Value	
		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total	No.	419	82	17,105	2,434
Hogs	Lb.	555	59	49	5
Horses	No.	3	4	1,577	1,400
Sheep, lambs and goats	No.	9	3	82	29
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	2,851	1,329	995	407
Casein	Lb.	25,416	4,703	2,928	242
Cheese-					
Swiss cheese	Lb.	1,142	14,983	340	4,584
Other cheese	Lb.	77,119	42,989	21,896	9,731
Total cheese	Lb.	78,261	57,972	22,236	14,315
Cream	Gal.	2,474	844	4,238	1,361
Milk, sweet, sour, etc.	Gal.	3,314	1,190	616	209
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	337	301	98	59
Whole eggs, dried	Lb.	1,839	822	931	369
Whole eggs, frozen	Lb.	9,824	113	1,623	21
Yolks, dried	Lb.	7,819	6,069	3,413	1,603
Yolks, frozen	Lb.	3,475	1,052	791	161
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	4,363	2,219	1,911	677
Egg albumen, frozen	Lb.	955	2	84	a/
Hides and skins, total	Lb.	548,567	265,870	129,890	60,727
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	30,189	2,551	3,743	374
Beef & veal, pickled or cured	Lb.	8,280	570	1,096	78
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	1,924	167	261	16
Pork, fresh	Lb.	2,457	504	484	127
Hams, shoulders and bacon	Lb.	1,915	1,892	784	669
Pickled, salted & other pork	Lb.	1,814	1,439	803	540
Silk, raw	Lb.	77,693	81,779	356,234	225,716
Wool, unmanufactured, total	Lb.	220,476	149,613	59,414	24,416
Honey	Lb.	118	184	26	23
Sausage casings, total	Lb.	21,556	13,355	14,477	9,440
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cacao beans	Lb.	421,938	415,442	39,278	27,301
Coffee	Lb.	1,562,058	1,728,569	256,541	192,820
Cotton (478 lb.)	Bale	414	107	42,078	5,328

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, 1929-30 and 1930-31 - cont'd

Article imported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		Year ended June 30			
		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
FEED AND FODDER:					
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct import	Ton	94	274	2,283	4,858
Withdrawn bonded mill	Ton	108	127	3,050	2,238
Hay	Ton	54	121	484	1,012
Oilcake and oilcake meal					
Bean (soy)	Lb.	157,241	47,364	3,136	653
Coconut	Lb.	27,392	28,158	374	253
Cottonseed	Lb.	45,534	854	621	11
Linseed	Lb.	72,618	22,646	1,674	330
All other	Lb.	22,202	13,527	363	143
Total	Lb.	324,987	112,549	6,168	1,390
FRUITS:					
Bananas	Bunch	65,909	57,841	36,624	31,659
Currants	Lb.	10,055	8,610	709	486
Dates, total b/	Lb.	53,250	42,428	2,506	1,841
Figs, total b/	Lb.	21,917	14,825	1,786	1,110
Lemons	Lb.	90,952	25,889	2,590	822
Pineapples, fresh	Lb.	c/	c/	2,469	1,928
Raisins	Lb.	1,431	1,975	180	196
Olives, total in brine	Gal.	8,452	7,429	4,594	3,626
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn	Bu.	496	1,747	440	1,045
Oats	Bu.	152	638	55	110
Rice-					
Uncleaned	Lb.	7,005	6,162	340	139
Cleaned (except Patna)	Lb.	20,946	26,626	796	815
Patna	Lb.	2,176	2,116	119	96
Meal, flour and broken	Lb.	1,085	603	53	34
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	12,956	19,059	15,448	14,391
Nuts, total		c/	c/	24,765	17,737
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Tung oils	Lb.	130,941	99,402	15,447	7,572
Cocoa butter	Lb.	270	15	36	5
Coconut, product of the Philippine Islands	Lb.	370,600	315,942	24,525	17,817
Linseed oil	Lb.	5,416	256	527	13
Olive, edible, total	Lb.	98,446	73,794	13,795	8,846
Olive, inedible, total	Lb.	60,173	52,411	3,860	3,134
Palm kernel	Lb.	41,380	17,196	2,850	941

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, 1929-30 and 1930-31 - cont'd

Article imported	Unit	Quantity 1929-30	Quantity 1930-31	Value 1929-30	Value 1930-31
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILS, VEGETABLE - cont'd					
Palm oil	Lb.	237,860	313,940	15,167	15,792
Peanut oil	Lb.	1,964	21,163	201	1,170
Soybean	Lb.	13,333	5,915	803	290
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans	Lb.	132,340	91,004	4,532	2,422
Copra	Lb.	493,456	565,357	19,783	17,491
Flaxseed	Bu.	19,652	7,813	42,549	9,192
Seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.	c/	c/	7,819	5,317
Spices, total	Lb.	c/	c/	18,435	11,160
Sugar, total	S.ton	3,641	3,288	158,655	112,117
Tea	Lb.	86,368	87,148	24,321	21,903
Tobacco leaf, unmfd., total	Lb.	60,925	69,982	46,939	36,902
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	117	2,755	4	80
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	Lb.	152,035	80,778	7,727	2,781
Peas, total	Lb.	38,431	65,295	3,962	3,178
Garlic	Lb.	4,873	3,690	299	190
Onions	Lb.	52,352	12,204	906	195
Potatoes, white	Bu.	6,006	5,729	7,029	4,226
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	139,886	113,480	4,320	3,603
Turnips	Lb.	133,626	96,474	1,104	603
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	156,747	79,793	7,984	3,716
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	115,908	88,891	9,601	6,478
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmfd.	Ton	7	4	3,471	989
Hemp, unmanufactured	Ton	5	2	907	254
Jute and jute butts, unmfd.	Ton	80	49	9,255	3,887
Kapok	Ton	6	8	2,208	2,122
Manila	Ton	73	43	11,926	5,037
Sisal and henequen, total d/	Ton	113	84	18,204	9,038
Rubber, crude, total	Lb.	1,137,406	1,032,198	192,695	94,250
FOREST PRODUCTS:					
Dyeing and tanning material		c/	c/	8,066	5,524
Gums, resins, balsams, etc.		c/	c/	29,134	15,525
Wood -					
Unmanufactured		c/	c/	15,990	10,617
Semi-manufactured		c/	c/	48,021	26,797
Total wood		c/	c/	64,011	37,414
GRAND TOTAL				1,852,304	1,127,574

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes fresh, dried, prepared or preserved. c/ Reported in value only. d/ Not separately classified.

WHEAT: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Country a/	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
North America:						
United States	47,097	58,272	61,464	60,520	57,669	95.3
Canada	b/ 9,945	24,119	25,255	24,898	24,143	97.0
Other N. America	c/ 2,174	1,283	1,293	1,216	1,356	111.5
Total to date	59,216	83,674	88,012	86,634	83,168	96.0
Europe:						
France	16,500	12,802	12,673	12,990	12,493	96.2
Italy	11,793	12,263	11,794	11,896	12,029	101.1
Spain	9,547	10,479	10,622	10,531	10,872	103.2
Rumania	9,515	7,923	6,764	7,551	7,028	93.1
Yugoslavia	3,982	4,683	5,213	5,233	d/ 5,239	100.1
Germany	4,029	4,269	3,955	4,402	5,324	120.9
Hungary	3,712	4,144	3,795	4,187	4,124	98.5
Poland	3,343	3,187	3,526	4,066	4,067	100.0
Bulgaria	2,409	2,813	2,661	2,958	2,869	97.0
England and Wales	1,787	1,396	1,330	1,346	1,197	88.9
Czechoslovakia	1,718	1,918	2,023	1,983	1,978	99.7
Greece	b/ 1,134	1,329	1,249	1,191	d/ 1,191	100.0
Russia	74,031	71,956	81,000	85,794	92,554	107.9
Other Europe e/	3,334	3,925	3,889	4,197	4,088	97.4
Total to date, excluding Russia	72,803	71,131	69,494	72,531	72,499	100.0
North Africa:						
Algeria	3,521	3,656	3,795	3,980	3,529	88.7
Morocco	1,700	2,665	3,011	2,957	2,719	92.0
Other N. Africa	1,335	2,046	1,756	1,966	1,921	97.7
Total to date	6,556	8,367	8,562	8,903	8,169	91.8
Asia:						
India	29,224	32,193	31,973	31,654	32,181	101.7
Japan	1,179	1,201	1,213	1,198	1,220	101.8
Other Asia	900	1,024	899	1,175	1,168	99.4
Total to date	31,303	34,418	34,085	34,027	34,569	101.6
Total N. H. to date	169,878	197,590	200,153	202,095	198,405	98.2

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

a/ "Total to date" means the total of figures for all countries reporting for 1931 up to the date of this issue, compared with totals for the same countries in earlier periods. b/ Four-year average. c/ Two-year average. d/ Based on reports from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. e/ Other Europe includes: Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Malta.

WHEAT: Production, average 1909-13, 1923-27, annual 1929-1931

Country a/	Average 1909-13	Average 1923-27	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per
North America:	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	cent
United States	690,108	809,668	809,176	863,430	893,582	103.5
Canada	197,119	403,714	304,520	397,872	b/235,589	59.2
Other N. America	11,481	11,090	11,333	11,446	15,165	132.5
Total to date	898,708	1,224,472	1,125,029	1,272,748	1,144,336	89.9
Europe:						
France	325,644	278,997	337,252	238,832	c/271,901	113.8
Italy	184,393	210,456	260,125	210,817	238,832	113.3
Spain	130,446	146,581	154,245	145,991	145,339	99.6
Rumania	d/158,672	96,980	99,753	130,770	112,419	86.0
Yugoslavia	62,025	65,096	94,999	80,325	e/ 88,183	109.8
Germany	131,274	105,962	123,062	139,217	164,997	118.5
Hungary	71,493	68,558	74,985	84,337	65,579	77.8
Poland	63,675	53,967	65,862	82,322	c/ 71,649	87.0
Bulgaria	37,823	34,771	33,192	58,272	57,062	97.9
England and Wales	55,770	52,057	47,451	39,954	37,707	94.4
Czechoslovakia	37,879	38,982	52,902	53,077	c/ 50,338	94.8
Greece	f/ 16,273	10,620	8,502	12,048	c/ 10,656	88.4
Other Europe g/	68,319	73,486	91,326	100,608	99,312	98.7
Total to date excluding Russia	1,343,685	1,236,513	1,443,656	1,376,570	1,413,974	102.7
North Africa:						
Algeria	35,161	27,610	33,150	32,249	29,762	92.3
Morocco	17,000	25,174	31,764	21,302	35,137	164.9
Other N. Africa	6,224	9,590	12,309	10,398	13,962	134.3
Total to date	58,385	62,374	77,223	63,949	78,861	123.3
Asia:						
India	351,841	290,864	320,731	390,843	347,275	88.9
Japan	23,635	27,521	30,495	29,538	29,519	99.9
Other Asia	6,898	9,736	8,320	8,878	8,965	101.0
Total to date	382,374	328,121	359,546	429,259	385,759	89.9
Total N.Hemisphere to date	2,683,152	2,851,480	3,005,454	3,142,526	3,022,930	96.1

a/ "Total to date" means the total of figures for all countries reporting for 1931 up to the date of this issue, compared with totals of the same countries in earlier periods. b/ Unofficial estimate based on area and condition of spring crop as of July 31 and official preliminary estimate of winter wheat of 23,341,000 bushels. c/ Based on reports from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. d/ Four-year average. e/ Based on reports from Agricultural Attaché Michael at Belgrade. f/ One year only. g/ Other Europe includes: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Malta

WHEAT: Closing prices of September a/ futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 9	106	63	98	57	104	65	110	65	115	69	c/ 103	c/ 48
16	110	61	102	54	108	64	114	63	118	67	c/ 105	c/ 48
23	108	59	101	52	107	61	112	61	116	65	d/ 104	e/ 48
29	111	60	104	54	110	62	117	62	119	64	d/ 105	e/ 47
June 6	109	60	102	54	108	62	116	64	118	68	d/ 105	e/ 48
13	102	58	95	52	101	61	108	63	113	64	d/ 103	e/ 47
20	95	58	87	53	95	62	100	63	108	62	e/ 100	e/ 47
27	94	59	87	52	95	61	101	65	107	65	e/ 94	e/ 49
July 3	94	57	86	50	94	61	100	64	105	f/ 63	e/ 94	e/ 48
11	90	54	82	46	90	55	98	59	103	61	91	e/ 46
18	93	54	86	46	93	54	102	60	109	61	97	e/ 45
25	91	52	84	44	91	53	98	55	106	60	96	43
Aug. 1	85	51	78	43	83	54	91	56	104	58	94	42
8	94	49	89	41	95	56	102	54	113	56	99	39
15	90	50	83	43	88	57	94	56	106	57	g/ 96	41
22	89		83		88		92		104		g/ 94	
29	85		79		84		88		102		g/ 92	

a/ October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ June futures. d/ July futures. e/ August futures. f/ Price quoted is for the 4th. g/ October futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 8	97	76	96	73	108	82	94	76	111	80	104	69
15	101	76	98	73	110	84	98	73	115	80	105	70
22	102	75	100	73	111	81	99	77	115	82	104	70
29	102	75	102	73	110	81	99	77	115	79	105	70
June 5	103	71	101	73	111	75	98	69	113	76	104	62
12	100	68	96	73	110	75	95	62	108	74	103	58
19	92	71	90	74	102	80	88	65	101	82	96	57
26	87	64	84	60	98	71	85	63	93	74	92	56
July 3	85	52	82	49	99	72	86	60	93	57	93	57
10	83	48	81	46	97	69	88	68	85	50	92	62
17	82	45	79	43	97	69	87	63	83	48	91	57
24	83	47	81	45	97	68	88	61	87	49	92	56
31	81	46	78	43	92	62	86	58	87	47	88	52
Aug. 7	84	45	80	42	95	62	93	59	88	46	92	50
14	86	49	83	44	93	68	89	67	92	47	92	52

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

RYE: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1928-1931

Country a/	Average 1909-13	Harvest year 1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	2,236	3,480	3,331	3,525	3,294	93.4
Canada	117	840	992	1,448	969	66.9
Total (2)	2,353	4,320	4,323	4,973	4,263	85.7
Netherlands	557	485	488	475	444	93.5
Belgium and Luxemburg	674	587	585	596	575	96.5
France	3,095	1,900	1,936	1,906	1,745	91.6
Spain	1,988	1,384	1,519	1,446	1,544	106.8
Germany	12,713	11,452	11,680	11,642	10,776	92.6
Czechoslovakia	2,605	2,480	2,690	2,611	2,493	95.5
Hungary	1,608	1,608	1,623	1,611	1,536	95.3
Yugoslavia	732	496	602	525	505	96.2
Bulgaria	542	487	536	648	622	96.0
Rumania	b/ 1,286	637	773	968	938	96.9
Poland	12,570	13,197	14,328	14,500	14,566	100.4
Lithuania	1,749	1,161	1,113	974	1,136	116.6
Finland	589	550	563	556	554	99.6
Total (13)	40,708	36,424	38,436	38,458	37,434	97.3
Algeria	3	4	3	5	2	40.0
Total above countries (16)	43,064	40,748	42,762	43,436	41,699	96.0

a/ Figures in parenthesis represent number of countries reporting. b/ Four-year average.

RYE: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1928-1931

Country	Average 1909-13	Harvest year 1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	36,093	43,366	41,911	48,149	36,233	75.2
Canada	2,094	14,618	13,161	22,018	a/ 8,483	38.5
Netherlands	16,422	17,333	18,300	12,383	12,862	103.9
Belgium	23,644	23,154	22,162	18,630	21,135	113.4
Spain	27,636	16,398	22,935	20,679	22,338	108.0
Italy	6,317	11,024	12,071	11,165	11,528	103.2
Germany	368,337	335,499	321,045	302,317	283,449	93.8
Austria	23,785	19,920	20,097	20,613	18,109	87.8
Hungary	31,337	32,587	31,423	28,406	22,842	80.4
Bulgaria	8,345	8,067	7,337	13,530	12,889	95.3
Rumania	b/20,644	11,483	13,266	18,288	15,129	82.7
Finland	10,490	10,998	13,129	14,104	13,079	92.7
Total above countries	575,144	544,447	536,837	530,282	478,076	90.2

a/ Based on area and crop conditions. b/ Four-year average.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crop and countries reported in 1931 a/	Average 1909-13	1928	1929	1930	1931	% 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	7,620	12,598	13,068	12,901	12,771	99.0
Canada, revised	1,574	4,881	5,926	5,559	4,182	75.2
Total N. America (2)	9,194	17,479	18,994	18,460	16,953	91.8
Europe, 14 coun.prev. rptd. and unchanged	15,741	15,752	16,890	16,270	16,296	100.2
Scotland	191	112	101	107	92	86.0
Spain, revised	3,510	4,449	4,489	4,390	4,465	101.7
Malta	5	7	6	7	7	100.0
Total Europe (17) ..	19,447	20,320	21,486	20,774	20,860	100.4
Africa, 3 coun.prev. rptd. and unchanged	3,570	3,108	3,594	3,581	3,491	97.5
Algeria, revised	3,395	3,411	3,536	3,650	3,215	88.1
Tunis, revised	1,228	1,459	1,248	1,201	1,087	90.5
Total Africa (5) ...	8,193	7,978	8,378	8,432	7,793	92.4
Syria and Lebanon	b/ 450	892	750	840	818	97.4
Japan	3,042	2,242	2,195	2,115	2,086	98.6
Chosen	1,623	2,209	2,295	2,402	2,382	99.2
Total Asia (3)	5,115	5,343	5,240	5,357	5,286	98.7
Total N. Hemis. (27)	41,949	51,120	54,098	53,023	50,892	96.0
Chile	111	194	152	166	145	87.3
Total above coun.(28)	42,060	51,314	54,250	53,189	51,037	96.0
Est.world total excl. Russia and China	65,100	72,000	76,000	77,100		
OATS						
United States	37,357	41,734	40,043	40,125	41,248	102.8
Canada, revised	9,597	13,137	12,479	13,259	13,379	100.9
Total N. America (2)	46,954	54,871	52,522	53,384	54,627	102.3
Europe, 10 coun. prev. rptd. and unchanged	19,283	17,631	17,763	17,354	17,242	99.4
Scotland	952	878	889	862	846	98.1
Germany, revised	9,529	8,696	8,793	8,499	8,767	103.2
Rumania, revised	2,119	2,759	2,997	2,686	2,230	83.0
Total Europe (13)	31,883	29,964	30,442	29,401	29,085	98.9
Africa (3)	607	779	888	840	716	85.2
Syria and Lebanon	b/ 12	27	28	28	27	96.4
Total N. Hemis. (19)	79,456	85,641	83,880	83,653	84,455	101.0
Chile	78	220	297	193	156	80.8
Total above coun.(20)	79,534	85,861	84,177	83,846	84,611	100.9
Est.world total excl. Russia and China	101,900	105,300	105,000	104,500		
CORN						
United States	104,229	100,673	97,856	101,413	105,557	104.1
Total N. America (2)	104,538	100,812	98,008	101,574	105,721	104.1
Europe, 4 coun. prev. rptd. and unchanged	7,920	8,073	8,581	8,152	8,235	101.0
Rumania, revised	9,644	11,010	11,848	10,938	10,178	93.1
Total Europe (5) ...	17,564	19,083	20,429	19,090	18,413	96.5
Algeria	34	23	23	21	20	95.2
Total N. Hemis. (8)	122,136	119,918	118,460	120,685	124,154	102.9
Est. world total excluding Russia ...	172,400	183,100	184,100	190,500		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Est.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crop and countries reported in 1931 a/	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	% 1931 is of 1930
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States....	184,812	357,487	302,892	334,971	221,259	66.1
Europe, 4 countries prev rept. and unchanged..	109,130	115,460	172,124	151,507	113,445	74.9
England and Wales.......	50,658	47,546	46,552	34,382	36,820	107.1
Netherlands, revised....	3,270	4,494	5,010	4,017	3,936	98.0
Spain, revised.....	74,689	81,740	97,339	101,096	89,851	88.9
Germany, revised.......	133,787	153,721	146,089	131,369	144,677	110.1
Austria, revised.........	10,065	12,951	12,375	11,312	10,701	94.6
Bulgaria, revised.......	10,380	15,621	9,381	22,184	18,207	82.1
Finland, revised.... ...	4,947	5,767	6,168	6,223	6,182	99.3
Malta................	114	314	286	295	285	96.6
Total Europe (12).....	397,040	437,614	495,324	462,385	424,104	91.7
Morocco, revised.......	b/ 38,000	54,126	47,316	37,490	50,593	135.0
Algeria...............	45,974	39,716	40,445	37,622	23,424	62.3
Tunis.....	7,826	12,631	11,482	5,512	8,268	150.0
Total Africa (3)......	91,800	106,473	99,243	80,624	82,285	102.1
Japan, revised..........	95,784	81,477	80,374	72,470	73,372	101.2
Chosen.......	32,243	34,157	37,612	39,847	40,877	102.6
Total Asia (2).......	128,027	115,634	117,986	112,317	114,249	101.7
Total N. Hemis. (18)..	801,679	1,017,208	1,015,445	990,297	841,897	85.0
Est.N. Hemis. total exc. Russia and China......	1,407,000	1,663,000	1,699,000	1,661,000		
OATS						
United States.........	1,143,407	1,439,407	1,228,369	1,358,052	1,169,657	86.1
Europe, 5 countries prev. reptd. and unchanged..	121,752	138,722	142,839	111,940	103,547	92.5
England and Wales.......	96,913	101,017	107,240	93,863	88,970	94.8
Spain, revised..	29,110	35,609	45,812	52,670	43,924	83.4
Germany, revised.......	527,178	481,960	508,633	389,688	453,321	116.3
Rumania, revised........	59,776	67,546	93,647	79,678	60,509	75.9
Finland, revised........	20,391	39,254	37,968	41,458	40,342	97.3
Total Europe (10).....	855,120	864,108	936,139	769,297	790,613	102.8
Africa, 2 countries prev. reported.......	4,142	4,235	6,858	4,424	5,787	130.8
Algeria.......	13,489	14,492	14,785	16,548	8,129	49.1
Total Africa (3)......	17,631	18,727	21,643	20,972	13,916	66.4
Total N. Hemis. (14)..	2,016,158	2,323,242	2,186,151	2,148,321	1,974,186	91.9
Est. N. Hemis.total exc. Russia and China.....	3,494,000	3,846,000	3,642,000	3,583,000		
CORN						
United States...........	2,712,364	2,818,901	2,614,132	2,093,552	2,775,301	132.6
Hungary........	60,813	49,592	70,631	55,395	54,485	98.4
Bulgaria..............	26,277	20,272	37,005	34,062	31,385	92.1
Total Europe (2).....	87,090	69,864	107,636	89,457	85,870	96.0
Total N. Hemis. (3)...	2,799,454	2,888,765	2,721,768	2,183,009	2,861,171	131.1
Est.N. Hemis.total exc R.	3,693,000	3,625,000	3,700,000	3,103,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1931-32, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1929-30	1930-31 b/	July 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	July 1 to and incl.	1930-31	1931-32
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	21,544	10,390	205	353	38	Aug.8	801	998
Canada.......	6,396	16,603						
Argentina. ...	5,990	c/ 11,233	c/ 142	c/ 17		Aug.1	c/ 258	c/ 558
Danube coun. c/	66,092	70,492	275	0		Aug.1	3,192	1,183
Total.....	100,022	108,718					4,251	2,739
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	7,966	3,123	4	8	10	Aug.8	578	30
Canada.......	4,694	10,557						
Argentina....	20,1818	c/ 45,328	c/ 956	c/ [illegible]82		Aug.1	c/ 1,687	c/ 3,890
Danube coun. c/	1,453	2,496	0	0		Aug.1	332	0
Total.. ..	34,294	61,504					2,597	3,920
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	July 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Nov.1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1								
United States	41,594	8,526	22	440	29	Aug.8	7,376	2,460
Danube coun. c/	531	49,817	0	103		Aug.1	43,491	15,274
Argentina.....	203,071	172,016	c/10,048	c/10,287	c/10,791	Aug.8	114,593	c/241,843
Union of South Africa d/..	22,457	30,120	86	43		Aug.1	10,020	5,143
Total....	267,653	260,479					175,480	264,720
							Nov.-June	Nov.-June
United States imports ...	349	1,262					379	863

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 White		Special No. 2	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			May	May	May	May	June	June				
May 15 ..	78	59	79	59	61	31	60	31	42	29	57	46
			July	July	June	June	July	Aug.				
22 ..	79	56	81	57	60	31	59	32	41	28	56	44
29 ..	78	55	80	56	53	29	58	31	40	27	56	43
June 5 ..	80	55	81	57	59	30	58	31	40	26	53	38
12 ..	81	56	81	56	59	31	58	32	39	27	52	39
19 ..	76	57	76	56	55	30	54	31	36	26	49	40
						July						
26 ..	77	59	75	59	53	31	53	32	36	26	47	39
					July		Aug.					
July 3 ..	76	60	75	60	52	31	52	32	36	29	47	39
10 ..	78	59	77	59	54	31	54	32	35	28	47	41
			Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.				
17 ..	81	59	77	52	54	30	54	31	36	27	48	40
24 ..	83	57	82	52	55	30	56	30	36	25	49	44
31 ..	87	55	86	50	54	29	54	29	35	21	48	42
Aug. 7 ..	78	59	95	52	57	27	58	27	39	21	51	43

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

ENGLAND AND WALES: Number of livestock, 1924 to 1931

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs		Horses
			Total	Breeding sows	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1924	5,894	14,843	3,228	449	1,232
1925	6,163	15,975	2,644	316	1,164
1926	6,253	16,859	2,200	301	1,129
1927	6,275	17,072	2,692	393	1,077
1928	6,026	16,390	2,971	380	1,038
1929	5,958	16,105	2,367	307	999
1930	5,846	16,329	2,306	315	961
1931	6,064	17,745	2,777	401	938

Compiled from cable from Agricultural Attaché Foley and official sources.

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COTTON: Prices per pound and weekly sales of representative raw cotton at Liverpool on August 14, 1931 with comparisons

Description	1931 July 3	1931 July 10	1931 July 17	1931 July 24	1931 July 31	1931 August 7	1931 August 14	1930 Aug. 15
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American								
Middling	11.11	10.24	10.48	10.10	9.37	8.70	7.71	13.97
Low Middling	10.20	9.43	9.77	9.39	8.66	7.99	7.00	12.25
Egyptian (Fully good fair)								
Sakellaridis	17.13	15.92	15.51	15.21	14.09	13.28	11.66	23.72
Upper	13.38	12.45	12.53	11.70	10.95	10.30	9.12	17.78
Brazilian (Fair)								
Ceara	11.01	10.14	10.38	10.00	9.27	8.60	7.60	12.35
Sao Paulo	11.01	10.14	10.38	10.00	9.27	8.60	7.60	12.35
East Indian								
Broach (Fully good)	9.25	8.41	8.39	8.39	7.99	7.06	6.39	8.62
Oomra #1, Fine	8.39	7.87	8.29	8.09	7.58	6.85	6.35	8.01
Sind (Fully good)	7.68	7.16	7.58	7.38	6.87	5.94	5.64	6.69
Peruvian (Good)								
Tanguis	13.04	12.17	12.41	12.02	11.50	10.83	9.83	15.80
Mitafifi	14.70	14.19	13.69	13.18	12.67	12.17	10.44	17.74
Sales a/	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American	14,250	14,000	11,500	11,750	7,700	7,200	15,250	10,600
Total, (all sorts)	29,000	27,000	27,000	31,000	21,000	19,000	30,000	27,000

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. a/ For week ended on date given in running bales, and subject to revision.

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SCOTLAND: Numbers of livestock in Scotland in 1931 with comparisons

June	Cattle	Hogs: Brood sows	Hogs: Total	Sheep	Horses
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Average 1910-14	1,203	19	150	7,028	206
1924	1,164	24	199	6,886	194
1925	1,205	16	154	7,119	185
1926	1,198	18	145	7,203	179
1927	1,210	27	197	7,536	172
1928	1,214	22	196	7,579	166
1929	1,233	16	142	7,556	161
1930	1,233	18	142	7,622	157
1931	1,208	19	154	7,697	153

Cable from Agricultural Attaché Foley and official sources for earlier years.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1- Aug.8,1930 and 1931
PORK: Exports from the United States,January 1-Aug.8,1930 & 1931

Commodity	July 1 -Aug. 8 1930	July 1 -Aug. 8 1931	Weeks ending July 18	Weeks ending July 25	Weeks ending Aug. 1	Weeks ending Aug. 8
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/	15,098	15,428	1,998	2,553	4,790	1,926
Wheat flour b/	5,480	4,122	757	1,025	592	686
Rye	34	---	---	---	---	---
Corn	378	519	10	22	440	29
Oats	584	30	3	4	8	10
Barley a/	761	998	185	205	353	38
	Jan. 1 - Aug. 8 1930	Jan. 1 - Aug. 8 1931				
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK:						
Hams & shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides	87,098	55,434	1,603	1,436	1,422	643
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	71,237	28,218	852	710	1,346	631
Lard	437,043	357,060	5,766	6,852	7,530	5,715
Pickled pork	20,301	9,118	103	151	277	92

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 78,000 bushels, flour 7,000 barrels, from San Francisco barley 38,000 bushels, rice 1,420,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources

Country	Total shipments 1929-30 (Rev)	Total shipments 1930-31 (Prel)	Shipments, weeks ending July 25	Shipments, weeks ending Aug.1	Shipments, weeks ending Aug. 8	Total shipments, July 1 to & incl. August 8 1930-31	Total shipments, July 1 to & incl. August 8 1931-32
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America a/	317,248	367,768	5,736	4,584	7,848	50,368	35,144
Canada, 4 markets b/	193,380	270,168	3,350	2,542	4,297	36,524	19,036
United States	149,758	132,276	3,578	5,382	2,612	20,578	19,550
Argentina	164,984	118,712	2,044	1,208	1,234	6,228	10,586
Australia	64,376	144,512	3,072	2,376	2,144	8,036	17,924
Russia	5,672	92,520	272	912	3,080	1,288	4,528
Danube and Bulgaria c/	18,384	15,128	0	0	0	744	744
British India	d/ 1,936	5,808	0	8	282	3,328	594
Total e/	572,600	744,448	11,124	9,088	14,588	69,992	69,520
Total European ship. a/	476,096	614,488	9,600	---	---	41,880	38,344
Total ex-European ship. a/	138,688	172,600	2,720	---	---	5,712	12,112

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports 1929-30 were 2,000,268 bushels. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Aug. 14, 1930	Aug. 6, 1931	Aug. 13, 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	39.50	26.75	29.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	29.66	22.50	24.56
Berlin, la quality	30.04	27.22	29.31
London: a/			
Danish	32.15	25.00	26.72
Dutch, unsalted	29.55	23.90	24.76
New Zealand	29.44	23.90	24.88
New Zealand, unsalted	32.37	24.55	25.20
Australian	29.00	23.00	24.00
Australian, unsalted	29.11	23.46	24.34
Argentine, unsalted	28.02	23.68	23.68
Siberian	28.46	20.10	20.20

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended Aug. 13, 1930	Week ended Aug. 5, 1931	Week ended Aug. 12, 1931
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	67,193	61,203	69,179
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	14,05	11.51	11,72
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	13.86	10.10	9.85
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	8,995	5,479	8,415
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	$ per 100 lbs.	12.49	8.80	8.58
American short cut green hams	"	22.81	18.58	18.47
American green bellies	"	17.81	13.25	13.25
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	b/	15.86	16.73
Canadian green sides	"	19.77	b/	b/

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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